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## Peruvian Independence

The first movement for independence in Peru began in 1801, but it was not until July 28, 1821, that the Spanish yoke was formally declared an independent nation. This anniversary will be celebrated today as the national holiday of the South American nation. Peru was originally the seat of the vast Inca Empire which extended over half of the continent. Pizarro conquered the country for Spain in 1532, and from that time until 1821 Lima, the Peruvian capital, was the stronghold of Spanish power in the New World. The first martyr to Peruvian independence were Aguiar and Ubaldo. With their execution other patriots took up the cause, and the struggle was continued with varying success until 1820, when San Martín, a French speaking patriot who had freed his own country and Chile, advanced to the relief of the Peruvians. He was assisted on the sea by Admiral Lord Cochrane, an Englishman, who captured and destroyed the Spanish fleet. The armies of San Martín and Bolívar defeated and routed the royalists and expelled them from the country. La Serna, the last of the viceroys to preside over the brilliant court of Lima.

## THE JUNKERS

since the war began many references have been made to the Prussian "Junkers" and many writers have sought to fix upon them the responsibility for the European conflict. The word "Junker" is derived from the words "jung, young, and "Herr" master, and has been used to designate a master, although it is now applied generally to all members of the Prussian landed aristocracy. Bismarck was the first great high priest of what has come to be called "Junkerism". From blood and iron policies of the Iron Chancellor arose the desire of every Junker, and they have steadfastly supported every move, for increasing the military and naval powers of the empire. For months past they have carried on a bitter campaign against the new voice of the Hohenzollern. From the beginning of the war the Junkers have advocated a ruthless submarine policy with absolutely no limitations on the carnival of destruction, and when the Chancellor sought to give voice to the social policy he incurred the deadly hatred of the influential Junker party. The Junkers have always held that a socialist is not fit to breathe the same air with them, and the comparatively conciliatory policy adopted by the Government to deal with the social democrats and radicals has aroused the Junkers to wrath. In their campaign against the Chancellor the Junkers and other conservatives have the support of influential sections of the Prussian aristocracy and the Liberalists. The steadily growing influence of the social democrats, who are against "ruthlessness" and who favor an early peace and oppose any annexation of territory, has alarmed the Junkers and their political allies. The Junkers are the greatest enemies of the Prussian Junkers are the greatest enemies of Germany.

**FAIRFIELD COUNTY NEWS.**

### Hatting Prosperous.

**Attain Prosperous.**  
With 67 forming machines being operated to capacity in the hat factories of Danbury, more hats are being made there today than ever before in the history of the industry. Each machine is capable of forming about 50 dozen of hat "bodies" a day, and figuring on that basis about 3,500 dozens of hats are being made each day. According to the records in the office of the hatmakers' associations, never previously have more than 62 forming machines been operated to capacity at the same time in this district.

Burned by Vitriol.

Burned by Vitriol.

Matthew J. Torpy of Danbury was seriously burned about the face and upper part of his body Wednesday when a quantity of vitriol suddenly gushed forth from a carboy which he was opening. The most serious injuries were to Mr. Torpy's eyes and it is possible that he may lose the sight of both. Where the vitriol struck his outer clothing it burned through to the flesh. Mr. Torpy's face was burned almost entirely over and some of the acid splashed onto his back, inflicting burns. His arms were also burned below the elbow.

## Children are Barred

Children are Barred.  
It has been decided that no child from New York or any other place where infantile paralysis is prevalent, shall be permitted to enter or remain in New Fairfield.

### Tyson Hits Man.

side" youth whose speed mania kept him in the news columns a few years ago, figured in another automobile accident at Stamford late Tuesday night when he hit Frank Tarantino and left him lying by the roadside without stopping to ascertain the extent of the injury. Tyson was driving a high-powered automobile. A warrant was issued for his arrest. Tarantino is in the Stamford hospital, his leg fractured and probably injured internally.

## FIELD COUNTY

### Put Under Quarantine

Norfolk has now been put under a strict quarantine by the health officer of the town to the extent that there is to be absolute exclusion of all children under 15 years of age from infected districts of infantile paralysis who do not hold a proper certificate of recent date from recognized health boards.

Andrew Slattery has

turned to Winsted as pastor of St. Joseph's Church, and Rev. Ambrose Greelis as assistant, by the meeting of the Franciscans in provincial chapter at Callicoon, N. Y., last week.

**Sunday Schools Closed**

Sunday schools in  
an ordered class by

The wireless station at the New York Navy Yard sent out a message to all vessels at sea to watch out for the yacht Wild Rose, which left Portland, Me., Saturday for Bar Harbor and which has not been reported since.

# WANT COURT TO COMPEL AUDIT OF NEW YORK STATE'S \$700,000 FUND FOR PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION

### Brooklyn Young Republican Club Starts Proceedings— Petition in Mandamus Action Against Controller Al- leges Many Illegal Expenditures—Only "Necessary Expenses" Provided for Under The Act.

Mandamus proceedings have been brought against Eugene M. Travis, State Controller, by a committee of ten of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, of which Edward H. Wilson, of 55 Liberty Street, Manhattan, is chairman, to compel him to audit all the expenditures under the \$700,000 appropriation for the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission. The papers in the case have been served, and the arguments will be heard on August 19, before the Supreme Court in Ulster County. Mr. Wilson appears for Frederick W. Heinrich, a member of the committee.

This move is a logical sequence of the repeated efforts made by the Committee of Ten in the past to induce Controller Travis to investigate the expenditures contracted by numerous office-holders, legislators, and politicians, their families, and friends, during the Exposition.

In his petition or mandamus, Mr. Heinrich cites a number of cases of alleged illegitimate expenditure of the State's money, giving the names of the persons involved, the dates and places where the money was spent, and the amount of total expenditure which might be considered improper. In many cases the total of expenditures is listed as improper.

**Only Necessary Expenses.**

Mr. Heinrich points out that the Legislature of 1912, in authorizing the appointment of the Commission, specified that the members should be entitled to the "usual necessary expenses incurred while in the discharge of duties imposed upon them." Then, he says, the State has paid by vouchers and records on file in the office of the controller of the State of New York that the Commission in divers ways wasted and misappropriated the funds of the State of New York to the amount of thousands of dollars, and paid said funds out to various persons who had no right to receive the same.

There is a lot of evidence to show that the Commission, which the petitioner and his counsel believe the State may recover through the bringing of suits against the individuals by Controller Travis:

	Total ex-	Unnecessary
	pediture	expenditure
Norman E. Mack, Arthur A. McLean, John D. Coffin, Thomas H. Cullen, George H. Cobb, James F. Murtaugh, Thomas H. Bussey, John R. Yale, and Geo. H. Whitney, November 17, December 11, 1912, expenses with eight employees, to San Francisco and return, stopping at Buffalo, Chicago, St. Paul, Seattle, Portland, Oakland, Los Angeles, Ely Pass, and New Orleans	\$9,988 18	\$5,000 00
Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, January, 1915, transportation and expenses to San Francisco	600 00	475 00
Norman E. Mack, November, 1915, transportation returning from San Francisco, with three others	465 90	340 90
Thomas H. Bussey, of Perry, April, 1915, transportation from San Francisco, 2 1/2 tickets	253 88	128 88
Thomas H. Bussey, November, 1915, transportation from San Francisco, 1 1/4 tickets	275 09	150 09
Thomas H. Bussey, charge at Hotel Knickerbocker January 24-26, 1914, room and restaurant	84 02	53 03
Thomas H. Bussey, February 11-21, 1915, meals	145 60	95 60
Thomas H. Bussey, April 22-27, 1915, meals	96 13	66 13
Thomas H. Bussey, May 12, 1915, Palace Hotel bill, four days	93 00	53 00
Winfield A. Huppuch, of Hudson, New York, February-April, 1915, railroad fare, including 1 drawing-room and two sections, stopping at Chicago, Los Angeles, Salt Lake City, Denver and Colorado Springs	874 74	500 00
Winfield A. Huppuch, meals, San Francisco	808 03	500 00
Joseph B. Mayer, of New York, February-March, 1915, transportation, hotel bills, and other expenses with two others	1,406 33	1,056 33
George H. Cobb of Watertown, April, 1918, expenses from San Francisco	212 45	87 75
George H. Cobb, expenses Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles	63 10	63 10
George H. Cobb, July 1915, expenses returning from San Francisco	529 01	134 01
John R. Yale, of Winchester, Massachusetts, April, 1915, expenses to San Francisco and return with Mrs. Yale and others	3,569 29	3,169 29
John R. Yale, September, 1915, transportation with two others to San Francisco, via Grand Canon	464 90	339 90
John R. Yale, September, 1915, hotel bill; Hotel El Tovar, Grand Canon, party of six	57 75	57 75
John R. Yale, September, 1915, bill, Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles	76 75	76 75
John R. Yale, December, 1915, transportation returning from San Francisco, 10 Pullman compartments	2,384 50	2,259 50
Arthur A. McLean, of Newburgh, July 1915, transportation with two others from San Francisco, via Portland, Vancouver, Seattle and Toronto	349 80	224 84
Arthur A. McLean, February, 1915, bill Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles	664 75	68 75
Thomas H. Cullen, of Brooklyn, May, 1915, going to San Francisco and return, with wife and two other persons, stopping at Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles	1,750 24	1,400 24
James A. Murtaugh, of Elmira, May, 1915, expenses to, from and at San Francisco, stopping at Los Angeles, San Diego, and Santa Barbara	593 50	243 50
James A. Murtaugh, August 27, September 1, 1915, expenses to, from and at San Francisco, stopping at Buffalo and Los Angeles, with one extra	634 90	284 90
The petition also says that the following persons improperly received moneys belonging to the State of New York, they not being members of the commission nor employees, and having nothing to do with the business of the commission, and demands that they be sued:		
Mrs. George H. Cobb, of Watertown, February 28-28, 1915, bill of Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles	\$	10 00
Mrs. Arthur A. McLean, of Newburgh, February 28, March 5, 1915, bill of Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles		84 10
William Boardman, August 27, September 1, 1915, for railroad fares and expenses to, from and at San Francisco and hotels en route, for Mrs. William Boardman		442 91
William Boardman, April 8, May 12, 1915, for railroad fares and expenses to, from and at San Francisco and hotel en route, for Mrs. Jennie M. Walters		442 91
William Boardman, April 8, May 12, 1915, hotel expenses en route		36 00
Eugene M. Travis, of New York, August 27, September 1, 1915, for expenses of himself, Helen Travis and Mrs. Elizabeth L. Johnson, to, from and at San Francisco		640 65
Mrs. Eugene M. Travis and Mrs. Wendell Cleland, February, 1915, expenses to, from and at San Francisco, and at Hotel Alexandria, Los Angeles; approximately		300 00
John A. Dix, November, 1915, expenses to San Francisco		44 75
Leonard W. Gibbs, of Erie, November 24, December 13, 1915, expenses to, from and at San Francisco; approximately		295 91
Frederick S. Burr, of Brooklyn, November 24, December 13, 1915, expenses to, at and from San Francisco; approximately		361 21
Peter P. McGilligott, of New York, November 24, December 13, 1915, expenses to, at and from San Francisco; approximately		302 51
John Knight, of Wyoming, November 24, December 13, 1915, expenses to, at and from San Francisco; approximately		296 81
William H. Murphy, of New York, November 24, December 13, 1915, expenses to, at and from San Francisco; approximately		320 00
Nathan D. Perlman, of New York, November 24, December 13, 1915, expenses to, at and from San Francisco, approximately		327 51
John G. Malone, of Albany, November 24, December 13, 1915, expenses to, at, and from San Francisco; approximately		376 31
James M. Mead, of Erie, November 24, December 13, 1915, expenses to, at and from San Francisco; approximately		291 01
James A. Walters, of New York, November 1915, expenses to, at and from San Francisco; approximately		355 00
William B. Carswell, of Brooklyn, December, 1915, expenses to, at and from San Francisco; approximately		355 00

**Further Illegal Expenditures.**

Mr. Heinrich also says in his petition that in addition to the list he has given "many other expenditures were illegally made out of such appropriations of \$700,000, which by a proper audit and appropriate proceedings thereupon can be discovered and redressed," and he annexes a copy of the report of his Committee which was made in May last and discussed the activities of the Commission at San Francisco, including Gov. Whitman's \$30,000 trip to the fair, and many other details.

The petition goes on to state that it is the Controller's duty, under sections 21, 22 and 23 of the State Finance law, to require all persons who have received money of the State to account to him for these moneys, and if any person does not so account the Controller shall state an account against him and deliver it to the Attorney-General for prosecution; and that it is the further duty of the Controller to examine accounts rendered by every public officer or person receiving moneys belonging to the State and audit and make adjustment to them.

**Travis Says He Had No Power.**

The petition then says that the Controller "has lately assumed and pretended that he has no powers or responsibilities with regard to the expenditures out of the seven hundred thousand \$700,000 dollar appropriations," and that he "has refused to take any action to stop the citizens of the State from looking toward the recovery of said moneys so illegally taken, and that if he shall not be constrained by the court to exercise the powers in him vested the citizens and taxpayers of the State are without remedy to redress the wrong and waste committed."

Annexed to the petition is an affidavit of Elmer C. Sammis, which states

# HOLSUM

Buy the Big Loaf  
for Quality  
and Economy

**This  
big loaf  
means  
biggest value**

*How Can You Sell Big Loaves of Such Wonderful Bread For Ten Cents a Loaf?*

That's a question that is very often asked us.

And our answer is this: It's because every penny goes for **quality**—there is **NO WASTE** of time, material or effort at the **HOLSUM Bakery**. We buy our materials in very large quantities—we run our bakery on the basis of scientific management. Automatic machines do most of the work. One man supervising these machines can attend to a thousand loaves of bread in the time that it would take you to tend to three or four.

But even with all of these savings we could not give you in a five-cent loaf the wonderful goodness of the big **HOLSUM Loaf**. Big loaves from the same dough are better grained, better baked, better flavored.

But with all of our facilities put behind a big loaf we are able to give you in the big **HOLSUM loaf** the finest bread your household has ever enjoyed.

**10c—a loaf at all grocers—10c**

OF COURSE  
IT'S A...  
**Travis**  
**HOLSUM**  
BREAD

"Takes You  
Back To  
Younger Days"

**MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT AIDS  
GUARDSMEN'S WIVES, LEFT IN WANT**



**MRS. M. B. STANTON, SISTER OF SENATOR O'GORMAN ASSISTING  
IN THE WORK OF RELIEF**

**MRS. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT.**  
Many pathetic scenes have been witnessed in New York since the national guardsmen have been called to protect United States territory on the Mexican border. The attention of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who immediately took charge of the relief work of the wives and children left behind. She has been assisted by Mrs. M. B. B. of the city of New York, and Mrs. O'Gorman. One of the most pathetic and urgent cases of distress which have come for relief to the Seventy-first regiment army is that of a mother twenty-one years old with four children. This guardsman's wife, who was married when she was fifteen and he sixteen, has been trying to work during the day for a few weeks, leaving her four children, the oldest four years, and the youngest months, with the landlady.

that Otto T. Bannard, F. A. M. Burrell, Edgar T. Brackett, Alfred E. Marling, Herbert Parsons, B. Aymar Sands, Henry L. Stimson, Herbert K. Twichell, Alexander N. White, and the deponent had considerable correspondence and interviews early in 1916 with Controller Travis, looking to his assuming the powers of audit with regard to the expenses of the Commission, and as a result of the correspondence and interviews, Travis announced he would not take proceedings with regard to an audit or recovery, claiming he had no legal power so to do.

So far no opposition has been reported from the girls at the summer resorts to the move for vacations for store and bank clerks.

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Judging from the customs prevailing at the shore resorts, no man need expect to make his fortune on bathing suits guaranteed not to shrink.